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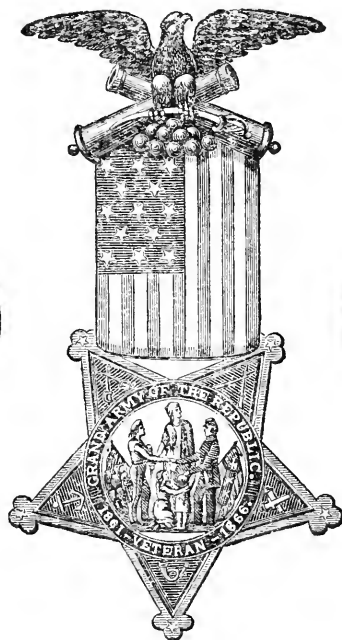
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Army of the Republic

HAND

BOOK.



COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

A. C. LEONARD,

Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.,

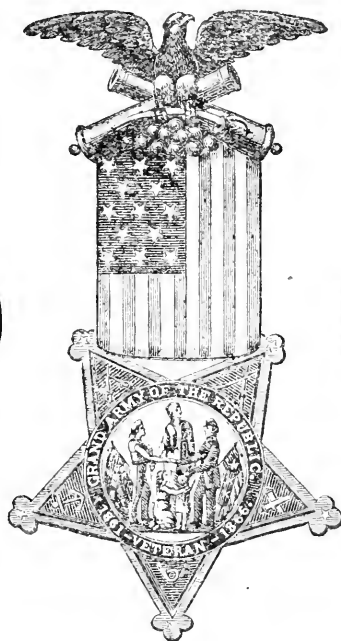
LANCASTER, PA.

Mailed, Post Paid, to any address at \$1.20 per dozen copies.

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1916

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PREFACE.

This little volume has been compiled and published in the hope that the statistics and general information it contains may prove of interest and service to every Comrade and of benefit to the Order.

Many members of the G. A. R. desire to know more of the aim, object and doings of the organization, while very many ex-soldiers who are not members would become such if they understood the workings of the same.

With a desire to aid in a general diffusion of knowledge upon the subject, we present this compilation of facts and figures.

Fraternally,

A. C. L.

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Grand Army of the Republic.

*WHAT AN AMOUNT OF MEANING IN THESE WORDS, AND WHAT A
GREAT AND NOBLE MISSION OURS IS!*

AIM AND OBJECT.

This organization binds together in Fraternal Union the men who during the dark days of 1861-1865 wore the blue, and it contributes to their happiness and social enjoyment.

It renders substantial aid to poor, dependent, crippled and diseased Comrades and to their families, and cares for the destitute widow and orphan of him who died that the Nation might live.

It procures a home for every man who wore the blue and for his orphan children.

It aids in procuring employment for those who have strength to earn their own livelihood, and of its ample means succors the helpless.

It insures a decent burial and an honored grave to every Comrade who falls by the way.

It stands by the worthy Comrade without regard to religion, nationality or party, and promotes his interests.

The whole mission of the G. A. R. is so beautifully set forth in Chapter 1, Article 2, of Rules and Regulations, that we reproduce the same.

CHAPTER I, ARTICLE 2—RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows :

I. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

II. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

III. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

PRINCIPLES OF THE G. A. R.

The three cardinal principles of the Order are, "Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty."

Fraternity, not as the world understands the term, but that spirit of fraternity which first budded when our names were written on the muster roll in response to the Country's call to arms, and which increased as we touched elbow to elbow, and grew as the days and years went by.

On the march, in the foraging expedition, during the skirmish, amid the clash of arms, in the prison pen, all along the way this spirit of Fraternity existed, and under its influence those who wore the blue became as dear to each other as brothers.

Time has failed to diminish this spirit, and to-day it exists in the Grand Army of the Republic as nowhere else.

This principle of Fraternity calls up recollections that inspire the soul and make all who marched beneath the old flag Comrades forever. It matters not whether we served in the same company, regiment, brigade or corps, the mere fact that we wore the blue is enough to create an enduring bond of esteem and affection.

Fraternity then, in its broadest sense, is a cardinal principle of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Charity, the second great principle of the Order, makes it of great and lasting benefit to all who come within its influence.

The necessity of introducing this principle into the

Order was apparent immediately after the close of the war, for it was even then clear that the duty of caring for the crippled and diseased soldiers, and the helpless widows and orphans of those who had fallen would rest upon the shoulders of the survivors, hence the wisdom of the founders of the Order in including Charity as one of its principles.

The amount of money paid by the G. A. R. in charities can never be known, the official report for a single year shows that nearly 9,000 Comrades or their families were relieved through the agency of relief funds; independent of this, however, a vast amount of money is yearly expended for charities that the reports do not show.

Loyalty was the principle that called the Grand Army into existence. Of all secret organizations it alone flings out the banner of Loyalty.

It is loyal to the laws of the land, believes in the governing power and respects authority. Were danger to assail the flag to-day the weary heroes would brighten up the old sabre, polish the rusty bayonet, and forgetting the sufferings of the past rally round the standard as in 1861.

The members of the G. A. R. are likewise loyal one to another. During the dark days of the war, the soldier knew that each member of the company or regiment would, in the hour of trial and danger, be loyal and true, not only to the country but also to each other, and likewise in these times of peace, when the old veteran is suffering for the necessities of life, or amid sickness and sorrow it is ours to be loyal and true in thought, word and deed.

Loyalty, as exemplified by the G. A. R., cannot but prove of great value to the whole nation, for its devotion to the Country and to each other will serve to strengthen the loyalty of the rising generation.

FIRST POST.

The first Post of the G. A. R. was mustered at Decatur, Ill., by Major B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, on the 6th day of April, 1866.

The first annual encampment was held at Springfield, Ill., June 1st and 2d, 1866.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

The first Provisional President of the Order was Major Stephenson, who served in that capacity until November 20th, 1866, when Gen. L. A. Hurlburt, of Illinois, was made the first Commander-in-Chief, and subsequently elected for a second term.

The second Commander-in-Chief was Gen. John A. Logan, who also served two terms, and who, in 1868, was the first to direct a general observance of Decoration or Memorial Day.

The third Commander-in-Chief was Gen. A. E. Burnside, who was elected in 1871, and subsequently re-elected for another term.

Gen. Charles Devens, Gen. J. F. Hartranft, Gen. J. C. Robinson, Chaplain Wm. Earnshaw, Gen. Lewis Wagner, Gen. G. S. Merrill, Paul Vanderwoort and R. B. Beath followed in the order named until 1884, when the present Commander in-Chief, "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge," John S. Kountz, was elected.

Since Burnside no one has held the position a second term.

DEPARTMENTS.

There are at present permanent Departments of the G. A. R. in thirty-six States and Territories, as given below :

Arkansas,-----	Organized July 11, 1883.
California, -----	Organized February 20, 1868.
Colorado,-----	Organized December 11, 1879.
Connecticut,-----	Organized April 10, 1867.
Dakota,-----	Organized February 27, 1883.
Delaware,-----	Organized January 14, 1881.
Florida,-----	Organized June 19, 1884.
Gulf, embracing Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi,	
	Organized May 15, 1884.
Illinois,-----	Organized July 12, 1866.
Indiana,-----	Organized August 11, 1879.
Iowa,-----	Organized September 26, 1866.
Kansas,-----	Organized March 16, 1880.
Kentucky,-----	Organized January 17, 1883.
Maine,-----	Organized January 10, 1868.
Massachusetts,-----	Organized May 7, 1867.
Maryland,-----	Organized January 8, 1868.
Michigan,-----	Re-organized May, 1868.
Minnesota,-----	Organized May 18, 1880.
Missouri,-----	Organized May 7, 1875.
Nebraska,-----	Organized January 25, 1877.
New Hampshire,-----	Organized May, 1868.
New Jersey,-----	Organized January, 1868.
New Mexico,-----	Organized July 14, 1883.

New York,-----	Organized April 3, 1867.
Ohio,-----	Organized January 30, 1867.
Oregon,-----	Organized September 28, 1882.
Pennsylvania,-----	Organized January 16, 1867.
Potomac,-----	Organized February 11, 1869.
Rhode Island,-----	Organized March 24, 1868.
Tennessee and Georgia, also embracing Alabama,	
	Organized February 26, 1884.
Utah, embracing also Montana and Idaho,	
	Organized October 19, 1883.
Vermont,-----	Organized October 23, 1868.
Virginia,-----	Organized February 12, 1868.
West Virginia,-----	Organized February 20, 1883.
Washington Territory,-----	Organized June 20, 1883.
Wisconsin,-----	Organized September, 1866.

POSTS.

The number of Posts in all the Departments, March 31st, 1884, was 4,323, one Post (No. 45, Department of California,) being located at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership March 31st, 1884, was 233,595.

ANNUAL GAIN AND LOSS.

The annual membership, gain and loss, in the different Departments since 1872 is shown by the following table. (The records for the years previous to 1872 were destroyed in the Boston fire of 1871.) As will be seen the gain from March 31st, 1883, to March 31st, 1884, was 87,412.

Consolidated Report, Showing Membership on March 31st of Each Year From 1872 to 1884.

DEPARTMENTS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Arkansas													432
California	377	256	143	128	116	138	173	372	650	890	1880	2211	2830
Colorado	86	215		117	153	142	103	153	272	218	505	1793	2338
Connecticut	1192	1173	870	902	956	912	719	1060	1479	1625	2357	3214	4118
Dakota												639	1470
Delaware									131	356	332	411	548
Florida												32	124
Gulf												82	280
Illinois	238	233	429	679	1201	1023	807	1018	1930	2383	3930	7507	17288
Indiana									636	1318	2425	6506	14366
Iowa				63	100	90	91	114	615	782	1340	4398	13183
Kansas	278				220	154	132	193	179	275	1060	8398	17254
Kentucky	123			90								520	860
Maine	1278	967	1043	1008	1218	1218	1345	1471	1631	2033	3971	4493	6733
Maryland				115	186	289	332	677	1468	1702	1828	1934	2100
Massachusetts	10941	11070	10992	10330	9131	8500	7997	7748	8383	8944	10858	12022	14711
Michigan					63			141	245	531	1922	5382	11798
Minnesota	493	435	393	508	452	429			38	105	533	974	3527
Missouri										160	593	2594	6631
Nebraska					112	170	188	177	1163	1927	2675	4425	6456
New Hampshire	891	559	529	534	729	753	968	1399	2148	2365	2753	3044	3648
New Jersey	965	1042	1958	842	730	645	730	1286	2288	3185	4211	4805	5279
New Mexico	94											75	301
New York	4019	3819	3389	5572	5510	4878	5029	5395	7790	9919	14672	20701	27115
Ohio	928	768	427	354	437	478	586	592	1254	1950	8720	15578	23329
Oregon									296	480	697		
Pennsylvania	4064	3260	3048	3778	4397	4483	6005	9084	14339	17866	20946	25880	31476
Potomac	627	229	104	79	93	104	118	181	547	796	926	1449	1706
Rhode Island	708	825	980	688	619	534	600	567	606	647	697	795	940
Tennessee and Georgia	57	44	38									139	547
Utah												62	73
Vermont	896	599	519	511	546	437	554	543	545	729	937	1784	2656
Virginia	413	374	199	187	236	181	136	222	237	258	287	411	558
West Virginia										63	169	356	806
Wisconsin										469	905	2992	6737
Washington Territory	222	167	172	186	321	252	289	172	445			312	463
									74	120	232		
	28774	26037	25333	27362	28123	25446	26902	32777	49099	61847	88965	146183	233595

RELIEF EXPENDITURES.

The reported cash expenditures for charitable purposes by the different Posts of the G. A. R., from March 31st, 1883, to March 31st, 1884, was \$153,364.30.

DEATHS.

Between March 31st, 1883, and March 31st, 1884, the number of Comrades that died, was 1,897.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial or Decoration Day is an institution of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was first established by General Order No. 11, dated May 1st, 1868 (a copy of which order is herewith given), and subsequently made permanent by the Rules and Regulations (Chapter 5, Article 14), and has been endorsed by both State and National Legislation.

It is the day of all days in the G. A. R. Calendar, and Comrades should exercise great care that it be not made one of frolic and sport. Its associations are too sad and its memories too tender to permit of such desecration. Let us upon this day show to the world that the old soldier is capable of sober thoughts and earnest acts.

The number of graves decorated in the Department of Pennsylvania (it being the only Department that kept a record of the same), May 30th, 1884, was 50,000.

COPY OF GENERAL ORDER INSTITUTING DECORATION DAY.

General Orders, No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1st, 1868.

I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is presented, but Posts and comrades will, in their way, arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances will permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion."

What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead who made their breast a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death the tattoo of rebellion's tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread

rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the going and coming of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it warm as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

Let us then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland their passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledge to aid and assist those whom they left among us, a sacred charge upon the nation's gratitude—the soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed Comrades. He earnestly desires the press to lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of Comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department Commanders will use efforts to make this order effective.

By Command of

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief.
N. P. CHIPMAN,
Adjutant General..

BADGE.

The genuine G. A. R. badge is made of captured cannon metal.

The design of the present badge is protected by Letters Patent and was adopted by the National Encampment October 27, 1869.

During the year ending March 31st, 1884, 100,000 of these emblems were disposed of to Comrades. They are obtainable by Posts through Department Headquarters.

POLITICS.

The Grand Army of the Republic is non-partisan. (Chapter 5, Article 11, Rules and Regulations).

It stands aloof from the strife and clash of parties. In its ranks are men of every political creed, every Nationality, and every religion.

The G. A. R. fetters the conscience of none. In sickness and distress it stands by the Comrade, though the whole world assail him, but in political and religious affairs it is neutral.

HIGH STANDING.

For years the Grand Army of the Republic was surrounded by gloom, but not so to day. It has lived down the doubters, and now stands in the strong sunlight of public confidence and esteem.

HOW TO ORGANIZE POSTS.

For the benefit of those desiring to organize new Posts the following points are given :

1st. Canvass the situation and ascertain whether the material necessary for the formation of a Post is at hand.

2d. Send to the Headquarters of the Department in which you reside for a blank application for Charter.

3d. Have this application signed by not less than ten ex-soldiers or sailors who are not members of the G. A. R., or who have not been dropped from its rolls. (Chapter 5, Article 1, R. and R.)

The test of eligibility is an honorable discharge from service in the United States Army or Navy, between April 12th, 1861, and April 9, 1865. Soldiers belonging to State regiments in active service, under the orders of United States general officers, between those dates, are also eligible. (Chapter 1, Article 4, R. and R.)

When preparing the petition it would be well to collect from each signer such sum as may be necessary to meet the expenses of organization \$1.00, however being the smallest sum which may be received. (Chapter 2, Article 2, Section 8, R. and R.)

4th. When the petition is prepared send it, together with the Charter fee (\$10), and such additional sum as may be necessary for supplies, to Department Headquarters, where the arrangements for muster will be made.

5th. When the time is set for muster notify all the applicants and see that not less than ten present themselves at the appointed time and place.

6th. Upon the night of muster it will be necessary to elect officers. All officers are elected by ballot, and every Comrade in good standing is eligible to any position in the G. A. R. The officers of a Post are : Commander, Senior and Junior Vice Commanders, Chaplain, Surgeon, Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard, Quartermaster, Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The Adjutant is appointed by the Commander, and the Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant are also appointed by the Commander upon the recommendation of the Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively.

The duties of these officers are as follows : The Commander presides at the Post meetings, and in his absence the S. V. C. and J. V. C. take his place in the order of their rank ; the Chaplain's duties are indicated by his title ; the Adjutant keeps the records of the Post, and makes a quarterly report to Department Headquarters through the Commander ; the Quartermaster keeps the funds of the Post, and also makes a quarterly report to the Department Headquarters through the Commander, forwarding therewith the per capita tax due from Posts to Department Headquarters. (Chapter 2, Art. 6, R. and R.)

7th. Posts cannot be named after any living person, and no more than one Post in a Department can adopt the same name. The Post name must be approved by the Department Commander. (Chapter 1, Art. 3, R. and R.)

HOW TO KEEP THE POST ALIVE.

All that is to be said under this head might be embraced in these words: "Make the meetings interesting and the Post room attractive." This is the whole secret in a nutshell.

Conduct the business of the Post in a business-like manner; let every matter of importance receive careful consideration, while on the contrary do not permit matters of little or no account to consume too much time.

The officers should be well versed in their respective parts, and the muster-in of recruits should especially be conducted in an impressive manner. Immediately after adjournment let every member take the newly mustered Comrade by the hand and make him to see and feel that he is a welcome addition to your number. This is a seemingly small, but nevertheless important matter. Thousands of recruits are mustered who are never or very seldom seen at the Post thereafter, the reason being a thoughtless lack of sociability on the part of the older members.

After the business of the evening has been transacted there should be a short season of song, etc. At such time let there be produced whatever vocal, instrumental or other talent there may be in the Post. Occasionally throw your doors open to the public; invite the members of your family, as well as your friends and neighbors, in to see you, and let them hear your story of the camp, march, skirmish, battle or prison; have them join in the patriotic song, and thus get the community, as well as each Comrade, interested in the Post, and prosper it must.

CONCLUSION.

The Grand Army of the Republic is the grandest secret organization upon the face of the earth ; none other can lay claim to such glorious and precious memories. Every member of the G. A. R. enjoys a companionship made sacred by common sufferings and sacrifices.

The Fraternity of this organization is proven by the thousands of veterans who prize it above every other memory of the great war.

Its Charity is manifest by its daily works.

Its Loyalty is proven by its devotion to the principles that triumphed in the war.

The work of this organization will not be ended until the last Comrade has been mustered into that Grand Army above, where God is the Great Commander.

Let us keep this brotherhood together on the highest plane of citizenship, and with Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty inscribed upon our banners, prove to the people—North and South—that the Grand Army of the Republic is worthy of their confidence.

APPENDIX.

Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States November 6th, 1860.

South Carolina seceded from the Union December 20th, 1860.

Lincoln was inaugurated President March 4th, 1861.

The first shot of the war was fired by Captain Geo. S. James, of South Carolina, April 12th, 1861, the occasion being the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The first call for volunteers (75,000 to serve three months,) was made by President Lincoln, April 15th, 1861.

The first company to respond to the call was from Chambersburg, Pa., commanded by Capt. T. S. Stumbaugh.

Within ten days from the call for troops Pennsylvania had 25,975 men in the field.

The total number of troops called for by the Government during the war was 2,942,748, the number of responses being 2,859,132. Of this number 186,017 were colored, 93,441 of whom were recruited in the rebellious States.

The total number of Union soldiers that died during the war, from all causes, was 339,487. Of this number 60,976 were killed in battle, 35,047 died from wounds received in battle, 183,464 died of diseases contracted in line of duty, and 60,000 died in rebel prisons, or immediately after being exchanged.

It is estimated that in addition to the above 400,000 were disabled for life.

Including both Union and rebel it is estimated that not less than one million of men were either killed or wounded during the war.

The number of battles and severe skirmishes fought was 625.

January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln issued his Proclamation freeing the 4,000,000 slaves in the South.

The greatest battle of the war was fought July 1st, 2d and 3rd, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Sherman started on his "March to the Sea" from Atlanta, Ga., in the Middle of November, 1864, and arrived at Savannah December 21st.

March, 1865, Sheridan made his famous raid through the Valley of Virginia.

April 9th, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant.

April 14th, 1865, President Lincoln was shot, at 10½ o'clock P. M. Died next morning at 7:20.

Johnston surrendered to Sherman April 26th, 1865.

The Union armies, numbering one million of men, were disbanded the latter part of May, 1865.

The total number of Union soldiers captured during the war was 198,218, 30 per cent. of whom died.

The number of prisoners confined at one time within the stockade, at Andersonville, numbered 35,000, 10,000 of whom were on the sick list. During the month of August, 1864, 3,000 died; on the 23rd day of that month one died on an average every eleven minutes.

The amount of solid food required per day to sustain human life is 42 ounces—as ascertained from the best scientific and practical sources—while the average daily food allowance at Andersonville was only ten ounces.

It is estimated that the survivors of the war die at the rate of 3,000 per month.

In 1864 the expenditures of the Government amounted to three and a half millions of dollars per day.

In July, 1864, \$1.00 in gold was worth \$2.85 in greenbacks.

Loans amounting to twenty-seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars were effected by the Government during the four years of the war.

The National debt at the close of the war was two billion seven hundred and forty-nine million of dollars, the interest on which amounted to one hundred and thirty millions of dollars per year, payable in gold.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

WHERE THEY ARE, WHO ARE THEIR MANAGERS, HOW TO
SECURE ADMISSION, AND WHAT IS REQUIRED OF INMATES.

NATIONAL HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Managers.

The President of the United States ; the Chief Justice ;
the Secretary of War—*ex-officiis*.

Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, President, Hartford, Conn.

Col. Leonard A. Harris, 1st Vice-President, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gen. John A. Martin, 2d Vice-President, Atchinson, Kan.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Secretary, 93 Nassau St., New York City.

Maj. David C. Fulton, Hudson, Wis.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.

Gen. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ill.

Gen. Chas. W. Roberts, Bangor, Me.

Gen. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.

BRANCHES.

Central Branch, near Dayton, Ohio ; Eastern Branch, near Augusta, Me. ; Northwestern Branch, near Milwaukee, Wis. ; Southern Branch, near Fortress Monroe, Va.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers invite the attention of all disabled soldiers of the United States—whether by the late war, the Mexican war, or the war of 1812—to the fact that Homes have been established at the places above named for all such as

are unable (from wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty) to earn a living by labor. All the ordinary comforts of a home are provided. Chapels for religious service, halls for comforts, lectures, etc.; hospitals with experienced surgeons and nurses, library and reading rooms, amusement halls, post and telegraph offices, stores, workshops, etc. Suitable compensation is given for profitable labor. Good behavior insures the kindest treatment.

Soldiers are especially informed that the Home is neither an hospital nor almshouse, but a home where subsistence, care, religious instruction, employment and amusement are provided by the Congress of the United States. The provision is not a charity but is a reward to the brave and deserving, and is their right, to be forfeited only by bad conduct at the Home or conviction of heinous crimes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

A volunteer soldier desiring admission may apply by letter to either of the managers, whereupon a blank application will be sent to the applicant, and if he be found duly qualified, transportation will be furnished; or he can apply personally, or by letter, at the branch nearest his place of residence. The requirements are :

First—An honorable discharge from the volunteer service.

Second—Disability by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty.

Third—Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by their order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is

called to the fact that by the act of Congress establishing the Home the inmates are made subject to the Rules and Articles of the War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.

Fourth—A soldier entitled to, or having a pension, must forward with his application for admission his discharge paper and pension certificate, or receipt therefor, before his application is considered, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices. On admission he must also transfer his pension certificate to the Home, and the moneys secured thereby, and empower the Treasurer of the Home to draw the said moneys, and to hold and dispose of the same, subject to the laws of Congress and the rules, regulations and orders which have been or may hereafter be made by the Board of Managers of said National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Applicants will find it to their advantage to conform strictly to the above requirements.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The time for closing the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools has been extended to 1890. Children are admitted to them under the following conditions: "(1). Where the father is deceased. In this case it must be shown by satisfactory testimony that the cause of the father's death can be traced back to circumstances connected with the war—wounds, disease, or impaired health. (2.) Where the father is still living, but is sick or disabled. In cases of this kind the application must contain evidence showing that the sickness or disability was caused by the war."

ODES AND SONGS FOR USE OF G. A. R. POSTS.

OPENING ODE.

(AIR--Glory, Glory Hallelujah.)

(BEFORE PRAYER.)

Warm be the welcome and glad be the cheer,
Greeting our Comrades who join with us here,
Warm as in days when with never a fear
We all went marching on.

CHORUS.—Glory, glory hallelujah !
Glory, glory hallelujah !
Glory, glory hallelujah !
We all go marching on.

Held by Fraternity in bands that are sure,
Drawn close in Charity by ties that are pure,
Filled with a Loyalty that ever shall endure,
We still go marching on.

Elbow to elbow we stood through the fight,
Elbow to elbow we stand here to-night,
Elbow to elbow till heaven is in sight,
We all go marching on.

FRATERNITY.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(After the words "Examined and found worthy.")

Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind,
Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And days of old Lang Syne?

CHORUS.

For old Lang Syne, my boys,
For old Lang Syne;
We'll never forget when first we met,
For old Lang Syne.

And here's a hand my trusty friend,
And give a hand of thine;
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For old Lang Syne.

CHARITY.

(After the words—"The greatest of these is Charity.")

MEEK AND LOWLY.

Meek and lowly, pure and holy,
Chief among the blessed three;
Turning sadness into gladness,
Heaven-born art thou "Charity!"
Pity dwelleth in thy bosom,
Kindness reigneth o'er thy heart;
Gentle thoughts alone can sway thee,
Judgment hath in thee no part.

CHORUS.—Meek and lowly, pure and holy,
Chief among the blessed three;
Turning sadness into gladness,
Heaven-born art thou, Charity.

Hoping ever, failing never,
Tho' deceived believing still;
Long abiding, all confiding.
To thy heavenly Father's will!
Never weary of well-doing,
Never fearful of the end;
Claiming all mankind as brothers,
Thou dost all alike befriend.

CHORUS.—Meek and lowly, pure and holy,
Chief among the blessed three;
Turning sadness into gladness,
Heaven-born art thou, Charity.

LOYALTY.

(After the words—"The crowning principle of Loyalty.")

MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE.

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where our fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side,
Let Freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God to thee,
Author of Liberty,
To thee I sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

BADGE ODE.

(AIR—Hold the Fort.)

(Sing while Badge is being pinned on.)

Comrade, take this badge of Freedom
 Our Republic gives,
 Let it be the sign that honor
 Ever loyal lives.

CHORUS.

Wear the badge and keep it shining,
 All life's journey through,
 Ever as the glorious emblem
 Of the work we do.

Then, proud eagle, still soar sunward ;
 Flag, your folds swing loose ;
 Love shall shield the helpless orphan ;
 Fill the widow's cruse.

Wear the badge, etc.

Let it promise still thy country,
 Manhood staunch and true,
 And the star shall glisten brighter
 When she calls for you !

Wear the badge, etc.

**AMERICA.**

(Sing while recruit is signing the roll.)

God bless our native land, firm may she ever stand, through storm
 and night.

When the wild tempests rave, ruler of wind and wave, do thou our
 country save, by thy great might.

For her our pray'rs shall rise, to God above the skies, on him we
 wait ;

Thou who art ever nigh, guarding with watchful eye, to thee aloud
 we cry, God save the State.

CLOSING ODE.(AIR—Auld Lang Syne.)

Shall we forget those far-off days
Which made us comrades all?
Shall we forget how swift the feet
That ran at duty's call?
Shall we forget the honored dead
That sleep beneath the sod,
Who gave their lives for liberty,
Our country and our God.

No, here we pledge fraternity
With every human life,
That sang the songs of victory won
Or fell amid the strife;
And when, at last, we answer here,
As death each name shall call,
We'll leave these ranks with charity,
And loyalty to all.

CAMP FIRE ODES.

LIGHT UP THE FIRES.

(AIR—Marching Along.)

Hurrah, Boys! A Halt! Pass it on down the road,
We'll unsling the knapsack, and cast off the load;
We're all Brigadiers till the next bugle call,
So "each for himself and the Lord for us all."

CHORUS.

Light up the fires as we halt on the tramp,
Naught like the Camp-fire ever cheers up the Camp;
'Tis right here the soldier gets his fondest desire,
Then light up the Camp fire, Comrades, light up the fire.

And now for the beans and the hard-tack as well,
And now comes the coffee! Oh, my! bless the smell;
The salt junk is here, but the smell, never mind,
As each for himself "we can all go it blind."

And now, fill the pipes, boys, and pass round the weed;
'Tis no time to think who 's the next one to bleed,
We're Comrades the same though we stand or we fall,
We're "each for the Flag and the Lord for us all."



ARMY BEAN.

(AIR—Sweet Bye-and-Bye.)

There's a spot that the soldiers all love,
The mess-tent's the place that we mean,
And the dish that we like to see there,
Is the old-fashioned white Army Bean.

CHORUS.

'Tis the bean that we mean,
And we'll eat as we ne'er ate before;
The Army Bean, nice and clean,
We'll stick to our beans evermore.

Now the bean in its primitive state,
Is a plant we have all often met;
And when cooked in the old army style,
It has charms we can never forget.

The German is fond of sour-kraut,
The potato is loved by the Mick;
But the soldiers have long since found out,
That thro' life to our beans we should stick.

Then poise a fat bean on your fork,
Gaze upon it, and together smack your jaws;
While we arise from around the board,
And give the bean three hearty hurrahs.



GAY AND HAPPY.

We're the boys that's gay and happy,
Happy in the tented field;
With our nation's banner o'er us,
And its honor for a shield.

CHORUS.

So let the cannons boom at will,
We'll be gay and happy still,
Gay and happy, gay and happy,
We'll be gay and happy still.

Friends at home, be gay and happy,
Never blush to speak our name;
Should our comrades fall in battle,
They shall share a soldier's fame.

Girls at home be gay and happy,
 Show that you have woman's pride,
 Never wed a home-sick coward,
 But wait and be a soldier's bride,



FREEDOM REIGNS TO-DAY.

(AIR—John Brown.)

John Brown died on a scaffold for the slave,
 Dark was the hour when we dug his hallowed grave;
 Now, God avenges the life he gladly gave;
 Freedom reigns to-day.

CHORUS :

Glory, glory, hallelujah !
 Glory, glory, hallelujah !
 Glory, glory, hallelujah !
 Freedom reigns to-day,

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave;
 Bright o'er the sod let the starry banner wave,
 Lo! for the millions he perished all to save.
 Freedom reigns to-day!

John Brown dwells where the battle strife is o'er;
 Fate cannot harm him, nor sorrow stir him more;
 Earth will remember the crown of thorns he wore.
 Freedom reigns to-day!

Now, three rousing cheers for the Union;
 Now, three rousing cheers for the Union;
 Now, three rousing cheers for the Union;
 Freedom reigns to-day!

WHO WILL CARE FOR MICKEY NOW?

!(Parody on "Who will care for mother now.")

NOTE.—Among the many heroic fellows who drew a prize in Uncle Sam's lottery, was a distinguished Frenchman, from Ireland, the only support of himself. On being told by the surgeon that he would "Pass," he placed his hand on his stomach, and while a big tear of bravery rolled down his cheek, exclaimed in accents that would have touched the heart of a wheelbarrow, "Who will care for Mickey now."

Arrah ! Molly darlin', I'm grafted,
 Sure I must for a soger go;
 An lave you all alone behind me,
 For to fight the ribel foe !
 But, be the powers! me pluck is failin',
 Big drops of swate roll down my brow;
 Och, muther, muther ! I am grafted,
 Who will care for Mickey now ?

CHORUS.

Soon 'ginst ribels I'll be marching,
 Wid the swate upon me brow,
 Och, blud an ouns ! I'm kilt entirely ;
 Who will care for Mickey now ?

Arrah ! who will comfort me in sorrow,
 Wid a smile or word of cheer ;
 Wash me dirty shirts and stockings,
 Faix ! there's no one I fear ;
 Me feet is blistered wid the marching,
 Me knapsack makes me shoulder bows ;
 Pork and crackers are me rations,
 Who will care for Mickey now ?

Indade, I miss me feather pillow ;
 An bed on which I used to lie,
 The pine planks make me feel uneasy,
 If I had wings, och ! but I'd fly,
 But one of me legs is stiff, dear,
 Since I was kicked by Murphy's cow ;
 I'm afraid I niver can skedaddle,
 Who will care for Mickey now ?

GOOD BYE, MOTHER.

Parody on "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

Just before the battle, mother,
I've been thinking most of you ;
When we saw the Johnnies coming,
Quickly to the rear I flew ;
Where the stragglers all were flying,
Thinking of their homes and wives ;
Thinking not of Rebs, dear mother,
But their own dear precious lives.

CHORUS.

Good-bye ! mother, if you never
See your darling boy again,
You may rest assured, dear mother,
That he's not among the slain.

Onward to the rear, dear mother,
With great fearlessness I ran ;
And when the cannon boomed behind us,
I was then the foremost man ;
And when behind the hill dear mother,
Secure from murd'rous shot and shell ;
I felt so truly good, dear mother,
That no words of mine can tell.—CHO.

Hark ! I hear the bugle sounding,
Hurrying onward to the fray ;
If I was further back, dear mother,
Then I would be all O. K.
This everlasting din, dear mother,
Is not the thing to make one brave ;
Dear mother, I have no ambition
To fill an early, honored grave.—CHO.

YANKEE DOODLE.

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
And there we saw the men and boys,
As thick as hasty pudding.

CHORUS.

Yankee Doodle keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

And there was Captain Washington
Upon a slapping stallion,
And giving orders to his men,
I guess there was a million.

And then the feathers on his hat,
They look so tarnal finey,
I wanted peskily to get,
To give to my Jemima.

And there they had a swamping gun,
As big as a log of maple,
On a deuced little cart,
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they fired it off
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.

But I can't tell you half I see,
They kept up such a smother;
So I took my hat off, made a bow,
And scampered home to mother.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!
Hail, ye heroes! heaven born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.

CHORUS:

Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty.
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots rise once more,
Defend your rights; defend your shore;
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earned prize.
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In heav'n we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And ev'ry scheme of bondage fail.

Sound, sound the trump of fame!
Let Washington's great name
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, with god-like power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or guide with ease
The happier times of honest peace.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in the air,
Gave the proof thro' the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in the dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star spangled banner, oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore,
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a Country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever when freeman shall stand,
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave,

MEMORIAL HYMN.

(Dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic, by J. F. Lovering,
Past Chaplain-in-Chief.)

God of the living and the dead,
We bow before Thy face ;
Pleading Thy goodness and our need,
We supplicate Thy grace.

As in the days that once were ours,
In camp, on march, in field,
Our strength was in Thy mighty arm—
Thy guardian love our shield.

And when the storm of battle lowered,
Our courage was in Thee,
And for one country and one flag,
We fought on land and sea.

As we have mourned with aching hearts
The love of comrades brave,
And gather here to scatter flowers,
Upon each cherished grave.

So muster back our dead that they
With us our ranks may fill,
And stand in glad *fraternity*,
Shoulder to shoulder still.

So give us faith in human right,
In justice and in Thee,
That we may hold those once our foes
In Christian *charity*.

So make each patriot soldier's grave
A sacred shrine to be,
That a high altar it may prove
Of stalwart *loyalty*.

Then when the great inspection day
Shall sound its bugle call,
May we, in Heaven's grand parade
Give answer one and all.



FUNERAL HYMN.



We shall meet beyond the river,
By and by, by and by;
And the darkness shall be over,
By and by, by and by;
With the toilsome journey done,
And the glorious battle won,
We shall shine forth as the sun,
By and by, by and by.

We shall strike the harps of glory,
By and by, by and by;
We shall sing redemption's story,
By and by, by and by;
And the strains for evermore
Shall resound in sweetness o'er
Yonder everlasting shore,
By and by, by and by.

We shall see and be like Jesus,
By and by, by and by;
Who a crown of life will give us
By and by, by and by;
And the angels who fulfill
All the mandates of His will
Shall attend and love us still,
By and by, by and by.

There our tears shall all cease flowing,
By and by, by and by ;
And with sweetest rapture knowing,
By and by, by and by,
All the blest ones who have gone
To the land of life and song—
We with shoutings shall rejoin,
By and by, by and by.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Make your Post-room or parlor attractive by placing upon the wall a copy of the beautiful representative picture entitled,

The three Cardinal Principles of the Grand Army of the Republic—Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty. (Title and design copyrighted.) In this picture the principle of

FRATERNITY is represented by the wounded soldier on the field of battle, resting upon the arm of a Comrade who ministers to his wants as the life blood flows from the fatal wound.

CHARITY is represented by the destitute widow and orphan children of him, "Who died that the Nation might live," receiving aid at the hand of the surviving Comrade.

LOYALTY is represented by the "Boy in Blue," bearing aloft the tattered battle flag, while shot and shell fall thick and fast about him.

The entire centre of the picture is a representation of the Grand Army of the Republic badge.

The size of this very suggestive picture is 23 by 30 inches; it is highly colored in red, white and blue, and is a most fitting ornament for any Post room or Comrade's parlor.

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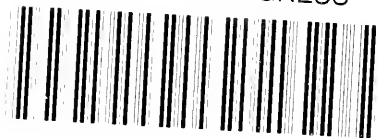
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The Watchword of which shall ever be,
"FRATERNITY, CHARITY AND LOYALTY."**



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